Interference (and What Is Done about It)

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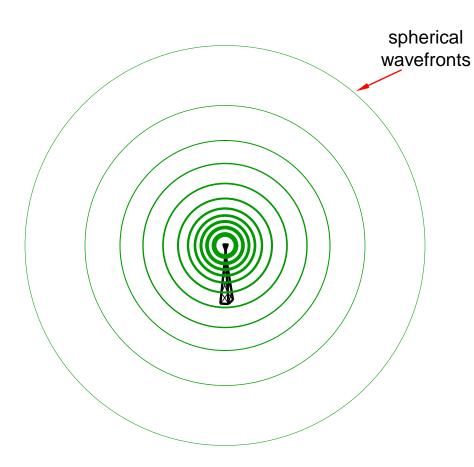


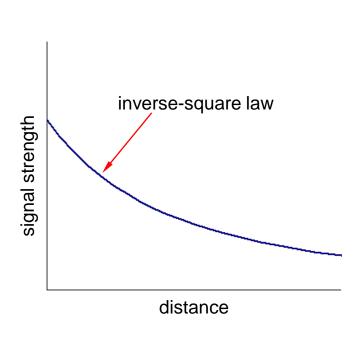
Dimensions of Radio Signals

Radio Signals exist in three "dimensions"

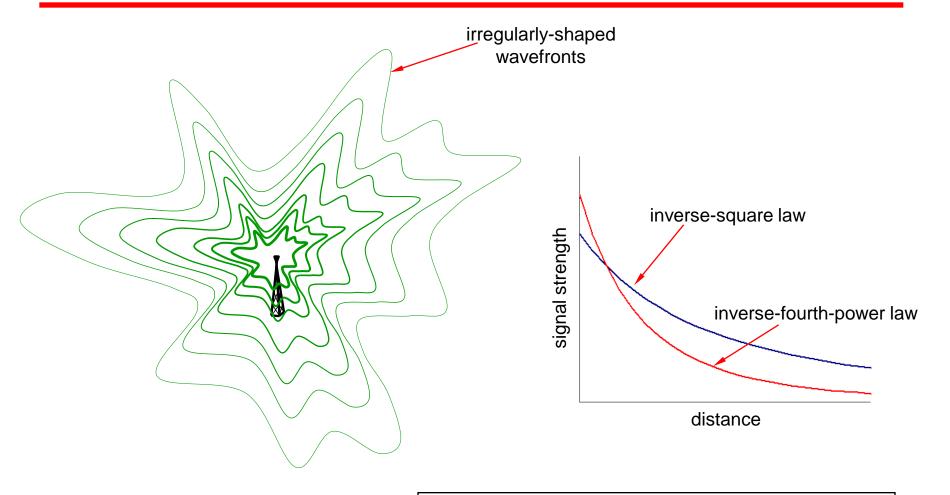
Space Time Frequency

Space – Idealized View of Radio Propagation



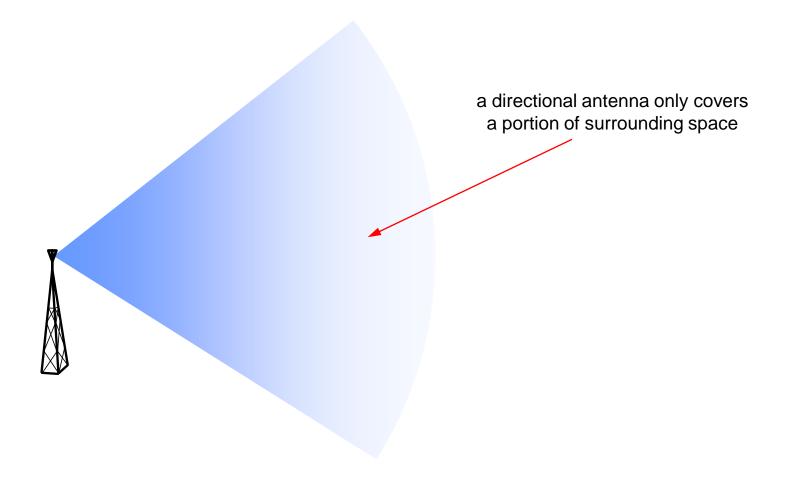


Space – Real-World Radio Propagation



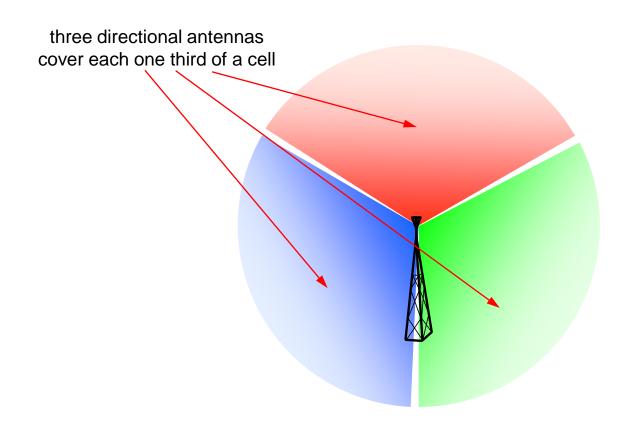
Many \$billions have been spent for good models of real-world radio propagation.

Space – Directional Antennas



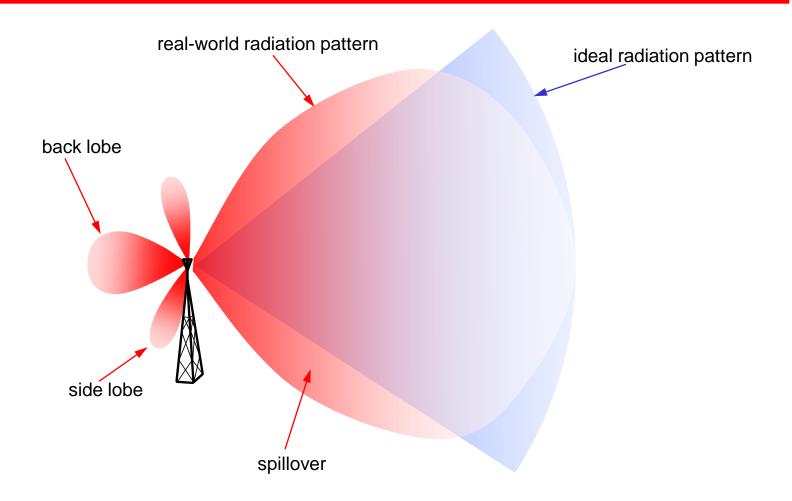
Arrays, smart antennas, MIMO: provide even greater flexibility.

Space – Sectorization



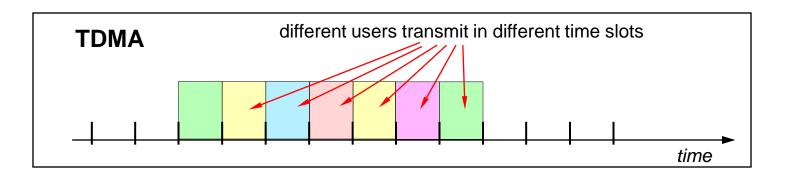
Antenna "downtilt" is also used.

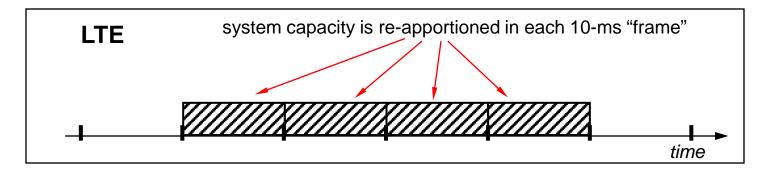
Space – Real-World Directional Antenna

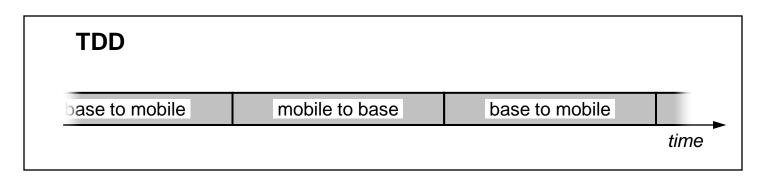


Theory says: a perfect directional antenna would be infinitely large.

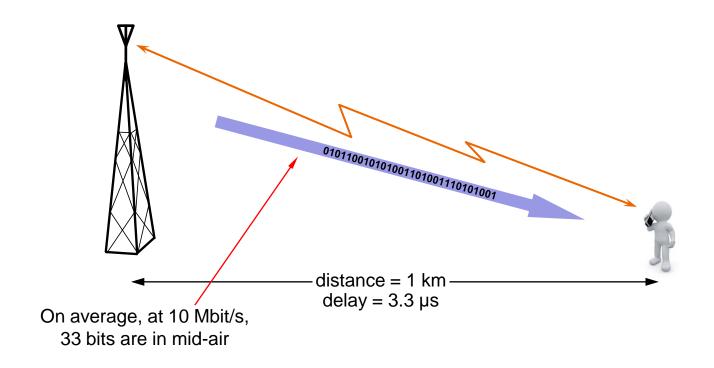
Time – Time Is Used to Allocate Capacity



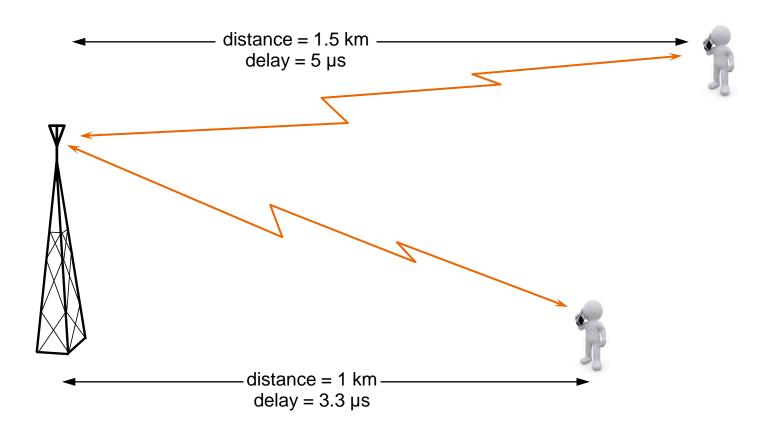




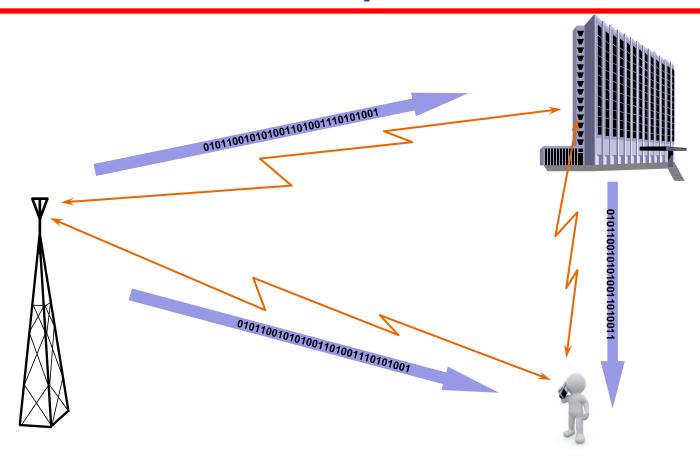
Time – Real-World Propagation



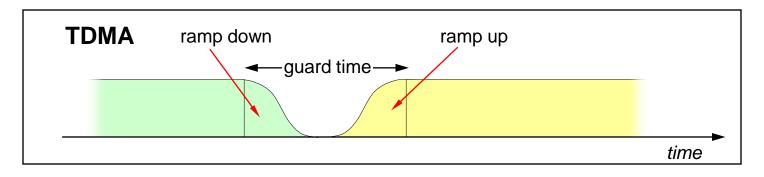
Time – Real-World Propagation

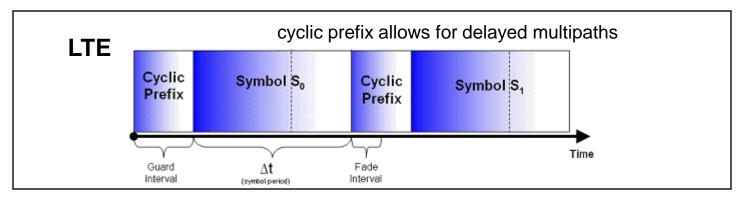


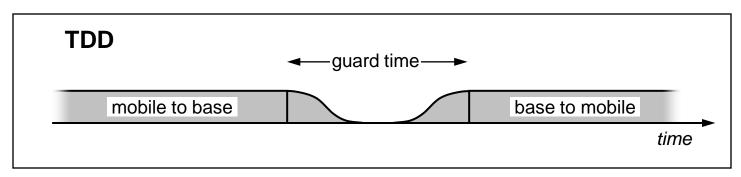
Time – Real-World Multipath



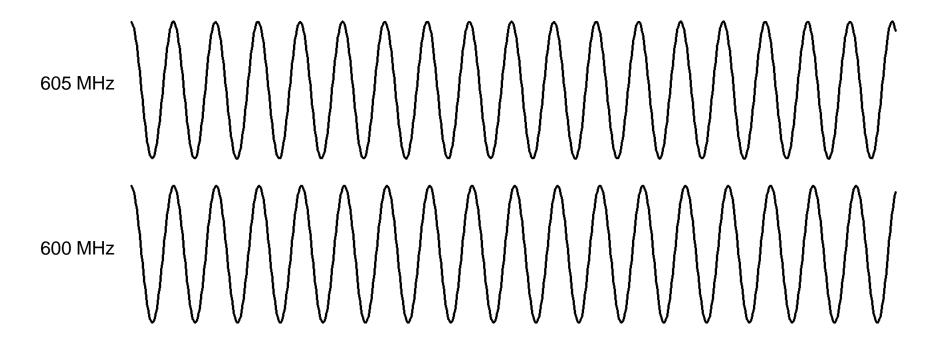
Time – Guard Times







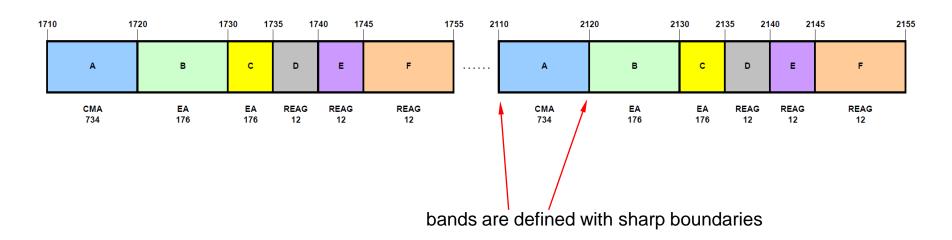
Frequency – Orthogonality of Sinusoids



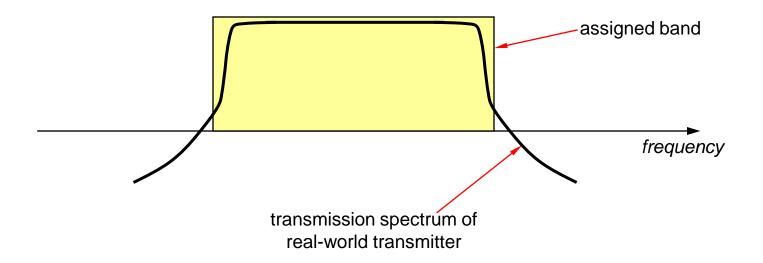
Sinusoidal signals of different frequencies are mutually "orthogonal"; *i.e.*, they can be detected independently without (theoretically) mutual interference.

Frequency – Frequency bands

AWS Bands



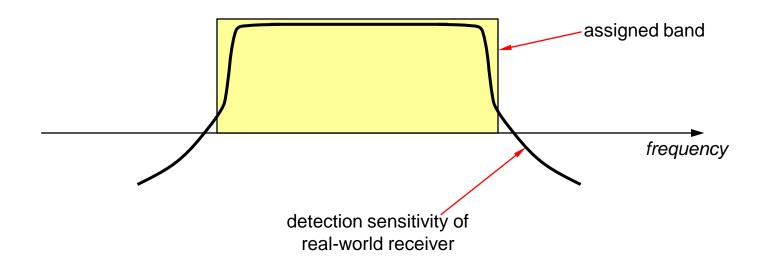
Frequency – Real-World Transmitters



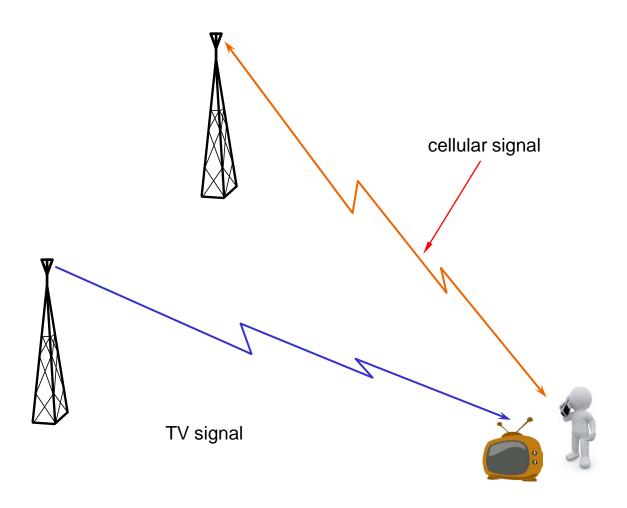
Theory says: a perfect band-limited signal would last ad infinitum.

⇒ Tradeoff between Time and Frequency

Frequency – Real-World Receivers



The Near-Far Problem



Conclusion

- Disjoint bands, service areas, transmission times are a simplified view.
- In the real world, there are techniques to avoid mutual interference, but they have limitations.
- Such limitations must be considered when deciding band allocations.